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ABSTRACT

Data on student enrollment in all postsecondary institutions in the United States are provided, based on the Early National Estimates Survey which is part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. Enrollment in postsecondary institutions in the fall of 1986 is reported according to enrollment by sex and racial/ethnic group of student, enrollment by control of institution, and enrollment by attendance status. Technical Appendix A, 1987 Data, briefly discusses methodology. Technical Appendix B, 1986 Data, looks at methodology, types of data collected, status of data, response rates, inputation, data editing, sample design, sampling errors, non-sampling errors, students included in this report, glossary, and cautionary notes. Six appendix tables show enrollment in postsecondary education institutions by: (1) race/ethnicity, sex of student and control of institution; (1a) race/ethnicity, selected levels and control of institution, and sex of student; (2) sex and attendance status of student, and by control of institution and level of student; (3) sex and attendance status of student, and by control and level of institution; (4) enrollment of undergraduates in postsecondary education institutions by sex and attendance status of student and by control and level of institution; (5) number and percentage of institutions responding to the fall enrollment survey by type of institution and state; and (6) number and percentage of enrollment represented by institutions responding to the fall enrollment survey by type of institution and state. All include the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the fall of 1986. (SM)

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Survey Report **October 1988**

Fall Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions: National Estimates for Fall 1987 and Reported Data for Fall 1986

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An estimated 14.1 million students enrolled in the Nation's more than 12,000 postsecondary institutions[1] in fall 1987, about the same number that were enrolled the previous year (table 1). The bulk of postsecondary enrollment (12.4 million students) was at the undergraduate level. Most students enrolled on a full-time basis, and women attended in greater numbers than men—comprising 53 percent of all students.

These findings are from the Early National Estimates survey which is part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) administered by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). IPEDS provides comprehensive and consistent data representing all postsecondary institutions in the United States. In past years, NCES collected data on enrollment in higher education institutions and other postsecondary institutions through separate surveys, and the data collected were not always comparable.

This report provides data on student enrollment in all postsecondary institutions.[2] Two previous NCES reports also contain 1986 fall enrollment data. "E.D.TABS: 1986 Fall Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions and Institutions of Higher Education" provides extensive tabulations of 1986 enrollment data. And "Trends in Minority Enrollment in Higher Education, 1976–86" provides enrollment data on higher education institutions, those postsecondary institutions accredited by an agency recognized by the Secretary of Education. Higher education institutions in the United States numbered 3,586 in fall 1987 and enrolled an estimated 12.5 million students.

[1]The postsecondary education offered by such institutions is defined as the provision of a formal instructional program whose curriculum is designed primarily for students who have completed the requirements for a high school diploma or its equivalent. This includes programs whose purpose is academic, vocational, and continuing professional education, and excludes avocational and adult basic education programs.

[2]See Technical Appendices A and B for an explanation of the data collection process for 1986 and 1987.

U.S. Department of Education
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Table 1.--Enrollment in postsecondary education institutions, by attendance status, sex, and attendance level of student, and by control and level of institution: 50 States and D.C., fall 1986 and fall 1987

(In thousands)

Control and level of institution	Total	Attendance status		Sex		Attendance level	
		Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women	Undergraduate	Postbaccalaureate
1987 (estimate), total	14,120	8,528	5,592	6,497	7,622	12,381	1,739
1986, total	13,942	8,369	5,573	6,527	7,415	12,201	1,741
Percent change*	1	2	--	--	3	1	--
Control:							
Public							
1987 (estimate)	10,290	5,632	4,658	4,720	5,569	9,262	1,028
1986	10,080	5,402	4,677	4,683	5,397	9,018	1,062
Percent change*	2	4	--	1	3	3	-3
Private							
1987 (estimate)	3,830	2,897	934	1,777	2,053	3,119	711
1986	3,862	2,967	895	1,843	2,019	3,183	679
Percent change*	-1	-2	4	-4	2	-2	5
Level:							
4-year							
1987 (estimate)	8,007	5,520	2,486	3,896	4,110	6,268	1,739
1986	7,926	5,497	2,429	3,879	4,048	6,185	1,741
Percent change*	1	--	2	--	2	1	--
2-year							
1987 (estimate)	5,079	1,974	3,105	2,221	2,858	5,079	N/A
1986	5,013	1,869	3,144	2,202	2,811	5,013	N/A
Percent change*	1	6	-1	1	2	1	N/A
Less-than-2 year							
1987 (estimate)	1,035	1,035	***	380	655	1,035	N/A
1986	1,002	1,002	***	446	557	1,002	N/A
Percent change*	3	3	***	-15	18	3	N/A
Selected control/levels**							
Public 4-year							
1987 (estimate)	5,335	3,680	1,655	2,575	2,760	4,308	1,028
1986	5,311	3,665	1,646	2,578	2,733	4,249	1,062
Percent change*	--	--	1	--	1	1	-3
Private 4-year							
1987 (estimate)	2,671	1,840	831	1,321	1,350	1,960	711
1986	2,615	1,832	783	1,300	1,315	1,936	679
Percent change*	2	--	6	2	3	1	5
Public 2-year							
1987 (estimate)	4,612	1,609	3,003	2,004	2,608	4,612	N/A
1986	4,609	1,577	3,032	2,022	2,586	4,609	N/A
Percent change*	--	2	-1	-1	1	--	N/A

--Less than 0.5 percent.
*None of the percent changes are statistically different from zero at the 95 percent confidence level. Percent changes were calculated on actual, not rounded, values.
**Data for private 2-year institutions are not shown separately because the number of institutions sampled was small and the standard errors large.
***Enrollment data at less-than-2-year institutions were not collected by attendance status. All students were counted as full-time. These data will be collected beginning in Fall 1989.
Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Postbaccalaureate includes graduate and first-professional enrollment.
The 95 percent confidence interval, expressed as a percent of the total fall enrollment estimate, is ± 2.4 percent.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986, and Early National Estimates survey, 1987.

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The stability in enrollment in postsecondary institutions in fall 1987 is somewhat unexpected since the age group (18 to 24 years) of students who have traditionally attended college[3] has been declining since 1981.[4] Enrollment appears to be stabilizing, rather than declining, for several reasons. These include: higher attendance rates for 18-to-24-year-olds; increased enrollment of students aged 25 and older; the enrollment of more women; and stepped up recruitment by postsecondary institutions to compensate for the anticipated enrollment decline.[5]

Although many of the 1987 fall enrollment estimates are higher than reported data for fall 1986, the differences are not statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. Therefore, fall enrollment in postsecondary institutions in 1987 remained stable when compared to the previous year.

Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 1986[6]

Enrollment by sex and racial/ethnic group of student

Almost 14 million students were enrolled in postsecondary education institutions in fall 1986 (table 2). Women were in the majority on campus, with an enrollment 13.6 percent higher than that of men. Their fall attendance figure of 7.4 million exceeded the men's by 889,000.

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[3]Almost 90 percent of all postsecondary students are enrolled in colleges and universities. Separate tabulations on these students are provided in E.D.TABS: 1986 Fall Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions and Institutions of Higher Education, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

[4]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 404, p. 4, and No. 409, p. 8, "School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students," 1980 to 1985, and 1986 unpublished tabulations; Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 952, p. 47, "Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1983 to 2080."

[5]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Projections of Education Statistics to 1990-91, Volume 1, 1982, p. 39.

[6]The findings in the remainder of the report are from the IPEDS Fall Enrollment survey, 1986 conducted by NCES.

Table 2.--Distribution of students in postsecondary institutions, by sex and racial/ethnic group: 50 States and D.C., fall 1986

(in thousands)

Racial/ethnic group	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All students	13,942	100.0	6,527	46.8	7,415	53.2
White, non-Hispanic	10,489	100.0	4,893	46.7	5,595	53.3
Black, non-Hispanic	1,257	100.0	505	40.1	753	59.9
Hispanic	698	100.0	325	46.6	373	53.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	465	100.0	246	53.0	219	47.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	101	100.0	44	43.4	57	56.6
Nonresident alien	351	100.0	236	67.1	115	32.9
Race unknown	580	100.0	277	47.8	303	52.2

Note.--Percentages are calculated from unrounded numbers. Details may not add to 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986.

Although the proportion of blacks and other minorities in the U.S. population is continuing to increase,[7] non-Hispanic whites still dominate the overall enrollment picture at postsecondary education institutions. White students represented just over three-quarters of all students, with 10.5 million in attendance. Their numbers far exceeded the largest minority group on campus, non-Hispanic blacks, whose 1.3 million enrollment amounted to 9.0 percent of all students. American Indians/Alaskan Natives were the smallest minority group, with only 101,000 students altogether. In comparison, over three times as many non-resident aliens were attending postsecondary institutions in fall 1986.

[7]The number of individuals of black and other races (excluding white) in the U.S. increased 78.6 percent from 1960 to 1986, compared to a 28.2 percent increase in the number of whites and a 34 percent increase in the U.S. population as a whole. Their proportion of the total U.S. population grew from 11.4 percent to 15.3 percent during this period. These figures are based on the resident population (military and civilian) in the 50 States and D.C. The Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Survey," Series P-25, No. 519, p. 39 for 1960 and Series P-25, No. 1022, p. 23 for 1986.

Men's and women's share of enrollment fluctuated among the different racial/ethnic categories, with women usually in the majority (appendix table 1). Among white, black, Hispanic, and American Indian students, women's enrollment exceeded that of men, their representation ranging from 53.3 percent of whites to 59.9 percent of blacks. Only two groups had more men than women: non-resident aliens, which had the largest proportion of male students (67.1 percent were men); and Asians, whose enrollment was 53.0 percent male.

Enrollment by Control of Institution

Almost three-quarters of all postsecondary students attend public institutions (table 3). In fall 1986, 10.1 million out of 13.9 million students, or 72.3 percent, attended public schools. Students attending private institutions chose nonprofit over for-profit schools by a margin of about 2.5 to 1. Nearly 90 percent of all postsecondary students were enrolled at either public 4-year, public 2-year, or private nonprofit 4-year institutions. The private for-profit 4-year sector had fewer students and fewer institutions than any other sector.[8]

Men and women had similar enrollment rates at public and private schools (table 3). About 70 percent of each sex attended public schools, and about 30 percent attended private schools. Women dominated total enrollment at both public and private institutions. They outnumbered men by 15.2 percent at public schools and 9.5 percent at private. However, at private for-profit 4-year institutions, men's enrollment was more than double women's enrollment. Public and private nonprofit institutions at the less-than-2-year level also had majority male enrollment.

Six out of 10 students attended school full time in fall 1986, for a total of 8.4 million full-timers (table 3). Full-time and part-time students enrolled at different rates at public and private institutions (figure 1). Part-time students were more likely than full-time students to attend public schools. For example, over 4 out of 5 part-time students attended public institutions, compared to about two-thirds of full-time students.

Several racial/ethnic groups had higher attendance rates at public institutions than the national figure of 72 percent (table 3). American Indians topped the list with 81.0 percent of their total student enrollment occurring at public schools, followed by Asians, Hispanics, and whites (figure 2). Non-resident aliens had the lowest attendance rate (63.9 percent) at public institutions. In contrast, they showed the highest attendance rate of any group at private nonprofit schools: a full one-third attended such schools.

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[8]Data on numbers of institutions are from unpublished tabulations of the Fall Enrollment survey, 1986. IPEDS classifies all postsecondary institutions into one of 9 sectors according to their highest level of offering (4-year, 2-year, and less-than-2-year) and control (public, private nonprofit, and private for-profit).

Table 3.--Distribution of students in postsecondary institutions, by control of institution and selected institutional and student characteristics: 50 States and D.C., fall 1986

(in thousands)

Selected institutional and student characteristics	Total		Public		Private					
					Total		Nonprofit		For-profit	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All students	13,942	100.0	10,080	72.3	3,862	27.7	2,801	20.1	1,061	7.6
Type of institution										
4-year	7,926	100.0	5,311	67.0	2,615	33.0	2,545	32.1	71	0.9
2-year	5,013	100.0	4,609	91.9	405	8.1	170	3.4	234	4.7
Less-than-2-year	1,002	100.0	160	16.0	842	84.0	86	8.6	756	75.5
Sex of Student										
Men	6,527	100.0	4,683	71.8	1,843	28.2	1,360	20.8	483	7.4
Women	7,415	100.0	5,397	72.8	2,019	27.2	1,441	19.4	578	7.8
Attendance Status										
Full-time	8,369	100.0	5,402	64.6	2,967	35.4	1,985	23.7	981	11.7
Part-time	5,573	100.0	4,677	83.9	895	16.1	815	14.6	80	1.4
Racial/ethnic group										
White, non-Hispanic	10,489	100.0	7,783	74.2	2,705	25.8	2,188	20.9	517	4.9
Black, non-Hispanic	1,257	100.0	896	71.2	362	28.8	210	16.7	151	12.0
Hispanic	698	100.0	547	78.4	151	21.6	83	11.9	67	9.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	465	100.0	369	79.3	96	20.7	74	15.8	22	4.8
Amer. Indian/Alaskan Native	101	100.0	82	81.0	19	19.0	12	12.1	7	6.9
Nonresident alien	351	100.0	224	63.9	127	36.1	116	33.0	11	3.2
Race unknown	580	100.0	178	30.7	402	69.3	117	20.2	285	49.1

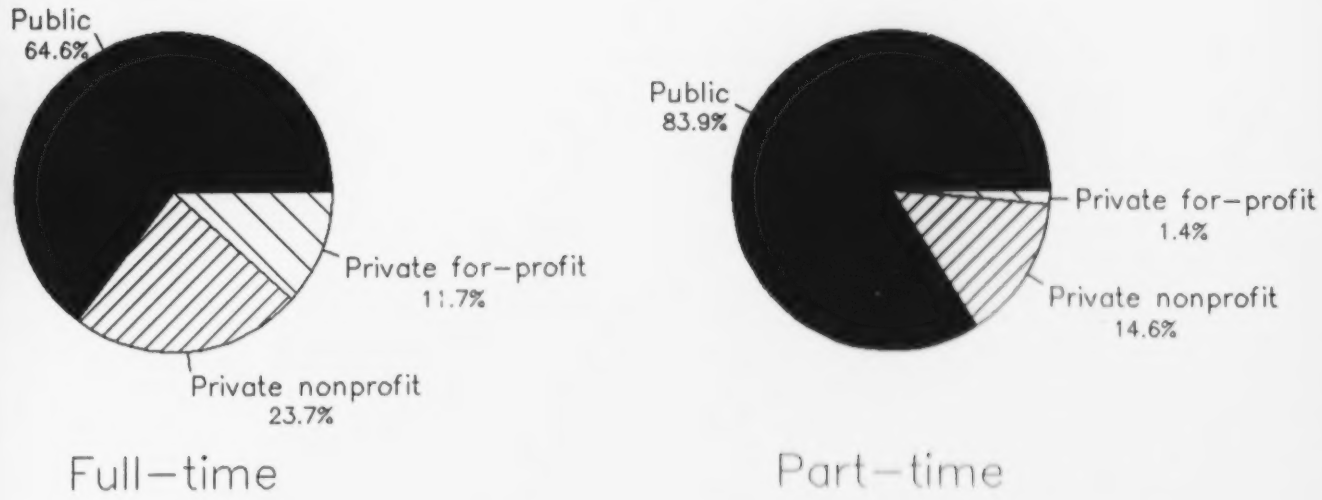
Note.--Percentages are calculated from unrounded numbers. Details may not add to 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986.

The racial/ethnic composition at postsecondary institutions also varied by the level of institution (appendix table 1). At 4-year schools, non-Hispanic whites dominated enrollment, comprising 79.6 percent of all students in fall 1986. Non-Hispanic blacks were the second largest group, accounting for 7.8 percent of the total enrollment. Over twice as many blacks enrolled as non-resident aliens, the third largest group. However, non-resident aliens had the highest attendance rate of any group at 4-year schools, with 82.2 percent of their total postsecondary enrollment occurring at this level.

Two minority groups had larger enrollments at 2-year than 4-year schools: Hispanics and American Indians. Non-Hispanic whites comprised 74.6 percent of all students at 2-year schools, slightly lower than their representation at 4-year schools.

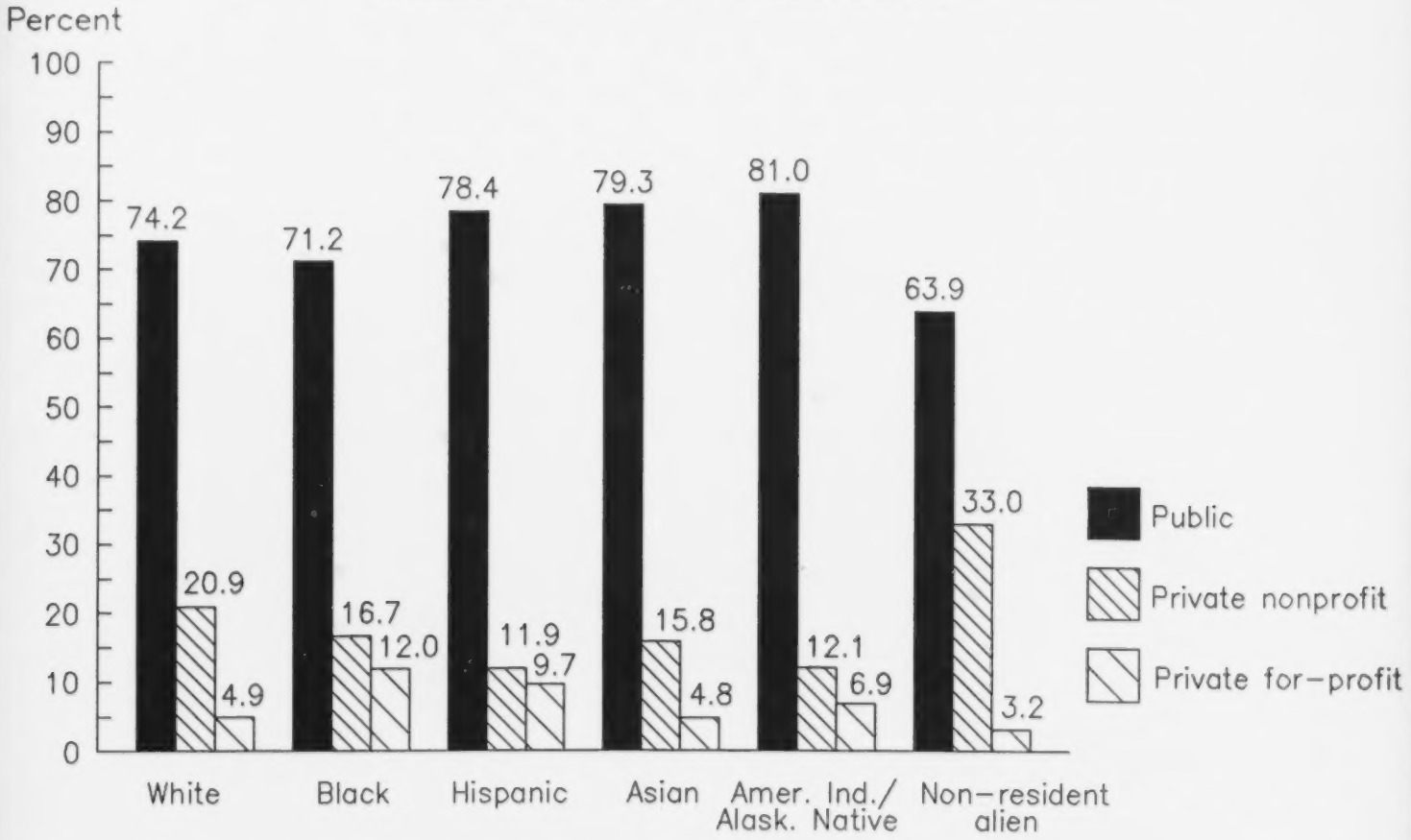
Within every racial/ethnic group, male students were more highly concentrated at 4-year institutions than women (appendix table 1). For example, 57.1 percent of all Asian males went to 4-year schools compared to 53.9 percent of Asian women. The reverse pattern occurred at 2-year schools, where women were enrolled in higher proportions than men.

Figure 1.--Distribution of postsecondary students by attendance status and by control of institution: Fall 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986

Figure 2.--Distribution of postsecondary students by racial/ethnic group and by control of institution: Fall 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986

Enrollment by Attendance Status

As indicated earlier, over half of all postsecondary students were enrolled on a full-time basis in fall 1986.[9] Their enrollment of 8.4 million exceeded the number of part-time students by 2.8 million (table 4 and appendix table 2).

Attendance status varies considerably by student level. The majority of undergraduates and first-professional students attend classes full time, although their full-time attendance rates vary. For example, 90.4 percent of first-professional students attended school full time in fall 1986, compared to about two-thirds of undergraduate students. In contrast, one-third of all graduate students went full time.

Postsecondary students displayed almost reverse attendance patterns at 4-year and 2-year institutions. Whereas the majority of students at 4-year institutions went full time (69.4 percent), those at 2-year schools enrolled mostly part time (62.7 percent). Examined by institutional control, three-quarters of the students at private institutions attended full time in fall 1986, compared to just over half at public schools.

Although men enroll in fewer numbers than women, they are more likely to attend school full time. In fall 1986, men attended full time at a rate of 63.7 percent compared to 56.8 percent for women. Men's more frequent attendance as full-time students contributed to the relatively small enrollment gap between the sexes among full-time students: women outnumbered men by only 48,000. Among part-time students, women enrolled in much larger numbers than men, creating an enrollment gap between the sexes of 840,000.

The majority of students within each of the racial/ethnic groups attended postsecondary education institutions on a full-time basis in fall 1986 (figure 3). Non-resident aliens had the largest percentage of full-time students. Of the 351,000 such students, 268,000 were enrolled full time, or 76.3 percent. Whites, Hispanics, and American Indians fell slightly below the national figure of 60 percent. Hispanics had the highest part-time rate--45.6 percent--closely followed by American Indians.

[9] Enrollment data at less-than-2-year institutions were not collected by attendance status. All students were counted as full time. These data will be collected beginning in fall 1989.

Table 4.--Distribution of students in postsecondary institutions, by attendance status and selected student and institutional characteristics: 50 States and D.C., fall 1986

(in thousands)

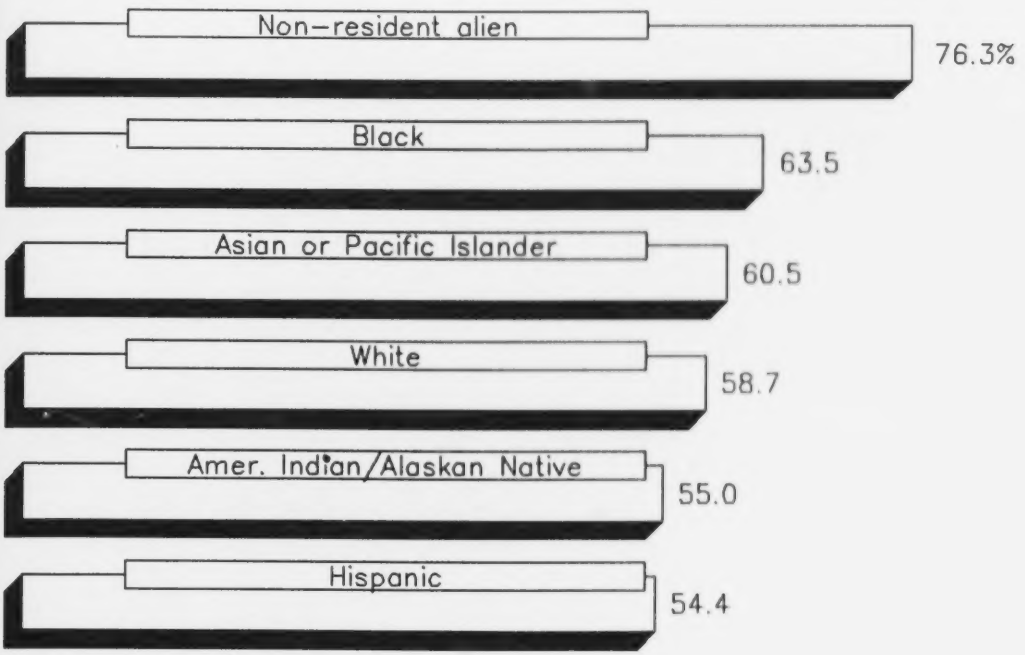
Selected student and institutional characteristics	Total		Full-time		Part-time	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All students	13,942	100.0	8,369	60.0	5,573	40.0
Level of student						
Undergraduate	12,201	100.0	7,576	62.1	4,624	37.9
First-professional	284	100.0	257	90.4	27	9.6
Graduate	1,457	100.0	536	36.8	921	63.2
Type of institution						
4-year	7,926	100.0	5,497	69.4	2,429	30.6
2-year	5,013	100.0	1,869	37.3	3,144	62.7
Less-than-2-year	1,002	100.0	1,002	100.0	--	--
Control of institution						
Public	10,080	100.0	5,402	53.6	4,677	46.4
Private	3,862	100.0	2,967	76.8	895	23.2
Sex of student						
Men	6,527	100.0	4,160	63.7	2,366	36.3
Women	7,415	100.0	4,208	56.8	3,207	43.2
Racial/ethnic group						
White, non-Hispanic	10,489	100.0	6,160	58.7	4,328	41.3
Black, non-Hispanic	1,257	100.0	798	63.5	459	36.5
Hispanic	698	100.0	380	54.4	318	45.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	465	100.0	281	60.5	184	39.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	101	100.0	56	55.0	45	45.0
Nonresident alien	351	100.0	268	76.3	83	23.7
Race unknown	580	100.0	425	73.3	155	26.7

-- Enrollment data at less-than-2-year institutions were not collected by attendance status. All students were counted as full-time. These data will be collected beginning in Fall 1989.

Note.--Percentages are calculated from unrounded numbers. Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986. Full-time and part-time racial/ethnic data are from unpublished tabulations.

Figure 3.--Full-time attendance status of postsecondary students, by racial/ethnic group: Fall 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986

Technical Appendix A, 1987 Data

Methodology

The 1987 enrollment data are from the the Early National Estimates survey conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics. The data are estimates based on responses from a sample of 1,235 institutions comprising the Early National Estimates Panel. The Panel is a stratified random sample representative of the a preliminary universe of 13,109 postsecondary institutions in the United States in academic year 1986-87, of which 1,053 institutions were subsequently determined to be out-of-scope, for a final universe was 12,056 institutions.

The Early National Estimates survey contains selected data items from various surveys comprising the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Data were requested by telephone from the Early National Estimates Representative of each sample institution between mid-October and mid-November 1987. Data were compared with previous years' survey responses (where available) to resolve questionable data.

The overall response rate for the 1987 Early National Estimates survey was 97 percent. The sample data were then weighted to national estimates using ratio estimation which uses the previous year's data for the universe of institutions.

The Early National Estimates data are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. While it is difficult to measure nonsampling error, the magnitude of sampling error can be indicated by the confidence interval for an estimate. For this sample at the 95 percent confidence level, the total fall enrollment estimate is within 2.4 percent of what would have been obtained from a survey of all institutions of higher education.

For more information on the sample selection, data collection, or estimation methodologies, or for individual standard errors for the sample estimates in this report, please contact the author.

Technical Appendix B, 1986 Data

Methodology

The 1986 enrollment data are from the Fall Enrollment survey conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics. These data were collected from 6,902 postsecondary institutions which represented 12,272 institutions in the United States and its outlying territories. The Fall Enrollment survey is part of the new Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), which has replaced the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) of data collection.

Type of Data Collected

There were three fall enrollment survey forms used for data collection. The most extensive form was used for postsecondary education institutions that grant baccalaureate and higher degrees, while questionnaires for 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions requested less detailed data. Data were collected from all 4- and 2-year schools by full-time and part-time attendance status, level of enrollment, and race/ethnicity and sex of student. In addition, the 4-year schools were requested to provide enrollment data by selected fields of study. The less-than-2-year schools were asked to furnish total enrollment by race/ethnicity and sex of student.

Status of Data

The Fall Enrollment survey was mailed during September 1986 to 7,669 institutions in the United States and its outlying territories. After deleting institutions that had closed, did not offer postsecondary programs, or were duplicates on the file, the survey consisted of: (1) the universe of 5,901 4-year, 2-year and public less-than-2-year institutions, and (2) a sample of 1,001 private less-than-2-year institutions that represented the 6,371 such institutions in the IPEDS survey (see table A). Therefore, the enrollment data represent 12,272 postsecondary education institutions.

Table A.--Institutions surveyed and their response rates: Fall 1986

Level/control of institution	Mailed	Responded	Out of scope	Final number of institutions	Percent response
Total	7,669	5,435	767	6,902	78.7
Universe of:					
4-year	2,910	2,148	264	2,646	81.2
2-year	3,009	2,144	222	2,787	76.9
Less-than-2-year public	544	331	76	468	70.7
Sample of:					
Less-than-2-year private	1,206	812	205	1,001	81.1

Response Rates

The overall response rate of 78.7 percent was based on the ratio of the number of completed questionnaires divided by the number of schools remaining in the survey (i.e., the number mailed minus the number determined to be out-of-scope). More detailed response rates by State and higher education status are displayed in appendix table 5, which shows that the institutional response rate for higher education institutions (93.2 percent) is much higher than that of other postsecondary institutions (63.3 percent). Appendix table 6 is included to show the percentage of enrollment that is represented by the responding institutions. Responding institutions accounted for 96.6 percent of enrollment across all postsecondary education institutions, 97.9 percent of enrollment among higher education institutions, and 85.0 percent of enrollment among other postsecondary institutions.

Imputation

Imputation for non-sampled components was approached in several ways for institutions that did not respond or only provided a partial response to the survey. Because racial/ethnic data were collected in 1984, but not in 1985, data for both years were used in the imputation process. For institutions with a valid report to the HEGIS survey in 1984 but not in 1985, imputations for form and/or item nonresponse were based on that institution's 1984 response. For institutions with a valid report to both HEGIS surveys in 1984 and 1985, 1984 item responses were prorated to their 1985 total enrollment. For institutions with a valid report to HEGIS in 1985 but not in 1984, imputation for total enrollment by sex was based on the institution's 1985 report, while racial/ethnic imputations were based on "hot deck matching." Hot deck matching involves substituting individual values drawn from similar responding units. Imputations for schools with no prior HEGIS response were based on hot deck matching to similar institutions that provided valid reports. These matches were selected from stratifications by sector and State. Sector is determined by institutional control (public, private nonprofit, private for-profit) and highest level of offering (4-year, 2-year, less-than-2-year).

Data Editing

Survey data were edited for addition errors. Also, data for institutions of higher education were edited for consistency with the prior year's response. When racial/ethnic data did not add to total enrollment, balance columns were created to represent "race unknown" for each sex. Total lines were computer generated and compared to the reported totals. If the generated total was within ± 5 percent of the reported total, the generated total replaced the reported total (imputation code = 1); otherwise, institutions were contacted to resolve these discrepancies.

Sample Design

At the time of mailout (September 1986), 7,458 private less-than-2-year institutions constituted the sampling frame. The sampling frame was divided into three strata: (1) institutions that had responded to the 1985-86 IPEDS Institutional Characteristics (IC) Survey; (2) institutions that had not responded; and (3) six institutions of higher education.

The six institutions in Stratum 3 were sampled with certainty because they are institutions of higher education and are in the universe of institutions that were formerly surveyed under the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS). The other two strata were sampled with probability proportionate to the square root of enrollment.

Sampling Errors

The sampling standard errors for the private less-than-2-year institutions' major enrollment statistics for 1986 have been estimated by a procedure called balanced repeated replication. This procedure takes into account the complexities of the sample design and the weighting of institutions. These standard errors enable one to construct confidence intervals. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these being chosen under the same conditions as the current sample, then 95 percent of the intervals from 1.96 standard errors less than the estimate to 1.96 standard errors more than the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples (table B).

Table B: National fall enrollment estimates and sampling errors for private less-than-2-year institutions: Fall 1986

Control of institution and sex of student	National fall enrollment estimate*	Sampling standard error
Private		
Nonprofit	85,835	18,589
Women	42,133	9,402
Men	43,702	11,161
For-profit	756,270	86,003
Women	436,691	46,073
Men	319,580	46,559

*Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Note.--Four-year, 2-year and public less-than-2-year institutions were surveyed on a universe basis.

Non-sampling Errors

Nonresponse to the survey is one source of non-sampling error. To account for nonresponding institutions by sector and stratum, sample weights for the responding non-HEGIS institutions are produced by adjusting the base weights. The weighting adjustment was used to partially correct for any bias due to nonresponse error. (Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples, between the estimated and true value of a quantity.) However, biases will persist to the degree that the responding institutions in a sector and stratum are not representative of the nonresponding institutions. For example, it may be that institutions with large enrollments are more likely to respond than those with small enrollments.

In addition to nonresponse, there are many other potential sources of nonsampling error. These include definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, errors by the institutions providing the data, and errors made in recording the data. No measure of the nonsampling error from such sources is currently available.

Students Included in this Report:

- students enrolled in courses creditable toward a degree or other formal award;
- students enrolled in courses that are part of a vocational or occupational program, including those enrolled in off-campus centers; and
- high school students taking regular college courses for credit.

Students Excluded from this Report:

- students enrolled exclusively in courses not creditable toward a formal award or vocational program;
- students exclusively auditing classes;
- students studying abroad (e.g., at a foreign university) if their enrollment at this institution is only an administrative record and the fee is only nominal; and
- students in any branch campus located in a foreign country.

Glossary

First-professional student. A student enrolled in any of the following degree programs:

Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	Pharmacy (D. Phar.)
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	Podiatry (Pod. D. or D.P.)
Medicine (M.D.)	Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.)
Optometry (O.D.)	Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	Theology (M. Div., M.H.L., or B.D.)

Graduate student. A student who holds a bachelor's or first-professional degree, or equivalent, and is taking courses at the postbaccalaureate level. These students may or may not be enrolled in graduate programs.

Level of institution.

(1) Four-year institution. Institutions with a primary purpose of providing postsecondary education and award at least a baccalaureate or higher degree in one or more programs.

(2) Two-year institution. Institutions with a primary purpose of providing postsecondary education and confer at least a 2-year formal award (certificate or associate degree), or have a 2-year program that is creditable toward a baccalaureate or higher degree in one or more programs, but do not award a baccalaureate degree.

(3) Less-than-2-year institution. Institutions with a primary purpose of providing postsecondary education, and its programs are less-than-2-years in duration and result in a terminal occupational award, or are creditable toward a formal 2-year or higher award.

Unclassified student. A student taking courses creditable toward a degree or other formal award who cannot be classified by academic level. For example, this could include a transfer student whose earned credits have not been determined at the time of the fall report.

Undergraduate student. A student enrolled in a 4- or 5-year bachelor's degree program, in an associate degree program, or in a vocational or technical program below the baccalaureate.

Cautionary Notes

The data in this report represent the universe of approximately 12,000 postsecondary institutions in the United States in fall 1986. The data cannot be compared to previous fall enrollment data released by NCES which were limited to institutions of higher education (numbering 3,509 institutions in the U.S. in fall 1986).

The definitions and instructions for compiling IPEDS data have been designed to minimize problems encountered in institutional data comparisons. Nevertheless, postsecondary institutions differ widely from each other. As a result of these differences, comparisons of data provided by individual institutions may be misleading.

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Appendix Table 1.--Enrollment in postsecondary education institutions, by race/ethnicity, sex of student and control of institution: 50 States and D.C., fall 1986

Control of institution and sex of student	Total	Non-resident alien	Black non-Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	White non-Hispanic	Race unknown
Total	13,941,721	351,256	1,257,281	101,014	465,200	698,087	10,488,517	580,366
Men	6,526,577	235,858	504,542	43,868	246,365	325,203	4,893,468	277,274
Women	7,415,145	115,399	752,739	57,146	218,836	372,883	5,595,048	303,094
Public	10,079,759	224,297	895,561	81,836	369,065	547,497	7,783,049	178,454
Men	4,683,115	152,493	359,086	35,632	194,982	255,785	3,600,613	84,524
Women	5,396,644	71,804	536,475	46,204	174,083	291,712	4,182,436	93,930
Private	3,861,962	126,959	361,720	19,178	96,135	150,590	2,705,468	401,912
Men	1,843,462	83,365	145,456	8,236	51,383	69,418	1,292,855	192,750
Women	2,018,501	43,595	216,264	10,942	44,753	81,171	1,412,612	209,164
Nonprofit	2,800,881	115,869	210,479	12,251	73,641	83,114	2,188,390	117,137
Men	1,360,312	76,847	88,244	5,211	39,973	39,940	1,053,897	56,200
Women	1,440,569	39,022	122,235	7,039	33,668	43,174	1,134,493	60,938
For-profit	1,061,081	11,091	151,241	6,927	22,494	67,475	517,078	284,775
Men	483,150	6,518	57,211	3,025	11,409	29,478	238,959	136,550
Women	577,932	4,573	94,029	3,902	11,085	37,998	278,119	148,226

Note--Details may not add to totals, due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986.

Appendix Table 1a.--Enrollment in postsecondary education institutions, by race/ethnicity, selected levels and control of institution, and sex of student: 50 States and D.C., fall 1986

Selected levels and control of institution and sex of student	Total	Non-resident alien	Black non-Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	White non-Hispanic	Race unknown
Selected levels of control:								
4-year	7,926,312	288,645	617,098	39,311	258,427	276,554	6,312,377	133,900
Men	3,878,665	199,818	253,683	17,689	140,582	132,300	3,070,726	63,867
Women	4,047,647	88,827	363,415	21,622	117,845	144,254	3,241,651	70,033
Public	5,311,037	174,300	421,772	31,357	183,949	202,986	4,226,086	70,587
Men	2,578,270	123,327	170,245	13,993	99,026	96,381	2,040,182	35,116
Women	2,732,767	50,973	251,527	17,364	84,923	106,605	2,185,904	35,471
Private	2,615,275	114,345	195,326	7,954	74,478	73,568	2,086,291	63,313
Men	1,300,395	76,491	83,438	3,696	41,556	35,919	1,030,544	28,751
Women	1,314,880	37,854	111,888	4,258	32,922	37,649	1,055,747	34,562
Nonprofit	2,544,684	112,110	186,770	7,631	70,708	69,495	2,034,656	63,314
Men	1,251,835	74,803	78,209	3,496	38,555	32,946	995,073	28,753
Women	1,292,849	37,307	108,561	4,135	32,153	36,549	1,039,583	34,561
For-profit	70,591	2,235	8,556	323	3,770	4,073	51,634	0
Men	48,560	1,688	5,229	200	3,001	2,973	35,469	0
Women	22,031	547	3,327	123	769	1,100	16,164	1
2-year	5,013,093	54,709	509,303	54,872	185,516	354,787	3,743,345	110,561
Men	2,202,132	31,896	202,062	23,179	96,703	162,913	1,635,150	50,229
Women	2,810,961	22,813	307,241	31,693	88,813	191,874	2,108,195	60,332
Public	4,608,511	48,649	451,942	48,951	179,877	333,931	3,438,091	107,070
Men	2,022,347	28,357	179,450	20,889	93,772	154,111	1,496,606	49,162
Women	2,586,164	20,292	272,492	28,062	86,105	179,820	1,941,485	57,908
Private	404,582	6,060	57,361	5,921	5,639	20,856	305,254	3,491
Men	179,785	3,539	22,612	2,290	2,931	8,802	138,544	1,067
Women	224,797	2,521	34,749	3,631	2,708	12,054	166,710	2,424
Nonprofit	170,362	3,264	17,628	4,451	2,083	6,921	134,726	1,289
Men	64,775	1,683	7,317	1,619	1,036	2,852	49,809	459
Women	105,587	1,581	10,311	2,832	1,047	4,069	84,917	830
For-profit	234,220	2,796	39,733	1,470	3,556	13,935	170,528	2,202
Men	115,010	1,856	15,295	671	1,895	5,950	88,735	608
Women	119,210	940	24,438	799	1,661	7,985	81,793	1,594

Note--Details may not add to the totals, due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986.

Appendix Table 2.--Enrollment in postsecondary education institutions, by sex and attendance status of student, and by control of institution and level of student: 50 States and D.C., fall 1986

Control of institution and level of student	Total enrollment	Men		Women		Sex		Attendance status	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time
Total	13,941,721	4,160,360	2,366,217	4,208,483	3,206,662	6,526,577	7,415,145	8,368,842	5,572,879
Undergraduate	12,200,824	3,691,480	1,945,613	3,884,979	2,678,753	5,637,093	6,563,732	7,576,458	4,624,366
First-professional	283,775	166,221	16,900	90,427	10,227	183,121	100,654	256,648	27,127
Graduate	1,457,122	302,659	403,704	233,077	517,682	706,363	750,759	535,736	921,386
Public	10,079,759	2,729,186	1,953,929	2,673,139	2,723,505	4,683,115	5,396,644	5,402,325	4,677,434
Undergraduate	9,018,163	2,469,072	1,705,181	2,481,687	2,362,223	4,174,253	4,843,910	4,950,759	4,067,404
First-professional	113,604	68,125	3,091	39,947	2,441	71,216	42,388	108,072	5,532
Graduate	947,992	191,989	245,657	151,505	358,841	437,646	510,346	343,494	604,498
Private	3,861,962	1,431,174	412,288	1,535,344	483,157	1,843,462	2,018,501	2,966,517	895,445
Undergraduate	3,182,661	1,222,408	240,432	1,403,292	316,530	1,462,840	1,719,822	2,625,699	556,962
First-professional	170,171	98,096	13,809	50,480	7,786	111,905	58,266	148,576	21,595
Graduate	509,130	110,670	158,047	81,572	158,841	268,717	240,413	192,242	316,888
Nonprofit	2,800,881	999,198	361,114	986,186	454,383	1,360,312	1,440,569	1,985,384	815,497
Undergraduate	2,137,377	796,611	193,692	856,884	290,190	990,303	1,147,074	1,653,495	483,882
First-professional	166,671	96,615	12,820	50,014	7,222	109,435	57,236	146,629	20,042
Graduate	496,833	105,972	154,602	79,288	156,971	260,574	236,259	185,260	311,573
For-profit	1,061,081	431,976	51,174	549,158	28,774	483,150	577,932	981,133	79,948
Undergraduate	1,045,284	425,797	46,740	546,408	26,340	472,537	572,748	972,204	73,080
First-professional	3,500	1,481	989	466	564	2,470	1,030	1,947	1,553
Graduate	12,297	4,698	3,445	2,284	1,870	8,143	4,154	6,982	5,315

Note--Details may not add to the totals, due to rounding. Unclassified students were distributed across the undergraduate and postbaccalaureate categories based on the racial/ethnic group percentages within each category.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986.

Appendix table 3.--Enrollment in postsecondary institutions, by sex and attendance status of student, and by control and level of institution: 50 States and D.C., fall 1986

Control and level of institution	Total enrollment	Men		Women		Sex		Attendance status	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time
Total	13,941,721	4,160,360	2,366,217	4,208,483	3,206,662	6,526,577	7,415,145	8,368,842	5,572,879
Public	10,079,759	2,729,186	1,953,929	2,673,139	2,723,505	4,683,115	5,396,644	5,402,325	4,677,434
Private	3,861,962	1,431,174	412,288	1,535,344	483,157	1,843,462	2,018,501	2,966,517	895,445
Nonprofit	2,800,881	999,198	361,114	986,186	454,383	1,360,312	1,440,569	1,985,384	815,497
For-profit	1,061,081	431,976	51,174	549,158	28,774	483,150	577,932	981,133	79,948
4-year	7,926,312	2,815,642	1,063,023	2,681,616	1,366,031	3,878,665	4,047,647	5,497,258	2,429,054
Public	5,311,037	1,870,727	707,543	1,794,697	938,070	2,578,270	2,732,767	3,665,424	1,645,613
Private	2,615,275	944,915	355,480	886,919	427,961	1,300,395	1,314,880	1,831,834	783,441
Nonprofit	2,544,684	907,920	343,915	871,926	420,923	1,251,835	1,292,849	1,779,846	764,838
For-profit	70,591	36,995	11,565	14,993	7,038	48,560	22,031	51,988	18,603
2-year	5,013,093	898,938	1,303,194	970,330	1,840,631	2,202,132	2,810,961	1,869,268	3,143,825
Public	4,608,511	775,961	1,246,386	800,729	1,785,435	2,022,347	2,586,164	1,576,690	3,031,821
Private	404,582	122,977	56,808	169,601	55,196	179,785	224,797	292,578	112,004
Nonprofit	170,362	47,576	17,199	72,127	33,460	64,775	105,587	119,703	50,659
For-profit	234,220	75,401	39,609	97,474	21,736	115,010	119,210	172,875	61,345
Less-than-two year	1,002,316	445,780	--	556,537	--	445,780	556,537	1,002,316	--
Public	160,211	82,498	--	77,713	--	82,498	77,713	160,211	--
Private	842,105	363,282	--	478,824	--	363,282	478,824	842,105	--
Nonprofit	85,835	43,702	--	42,133	--	43,702	42,133	85,835	--
For-profit	756,270	319,580	--	436,691	--	319,580	436,691	756,270	--

-- Enrollment data at less-than-2-year institutions were not collected by attendance status. All students were counted as full time. These data will be collected beginning in Fall 1989.
Note--Details may not add to the totals, due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986.

Appendix Table 4.--Enrollment of undergraduates in postsecondary education institutions, by sex and attendance status of student, and by control and level of institution: 50 States and D.C., fall 1986

Control and level of institution	Total enrollment	Men		Women		Sex		Attendance status	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time
Total	12,200,824	3,691,480	1,945,613	3,884,979	2,678,753	5,637,093	6,563,732	7,576,458	4,624,366
Public	9,018,163	2,469,072	1,705,181	2,481,687	2,362,223	4,174,253	4,843,910	4,950,759	4,067,404
Private	3,182,661	1,222,408	240,432	1,403,292	316,530	1,462,840	1,719,822	2,625,699	556,962
Nonprofit	2,137,377	796,611	193,692	856,884	290,190	990,303	1,147,074	1,653,495	483,882
For-profit	1,045,284	425,797	46,740	546,408	26,340	472,537	572,748	972,204	73,080
4-year	6,185,415	2,346,762	642,419	2,358,112	838,122	2,989,181	3,196,234	4,704,874	1,480,541
Public	4,249,441	1,610,613	458,795	1,603,245	576,788	2,069,408	2,180,033	3,213,858	1,035,583
Private	1,935,974	736,149	183,624	754,867	261,334	919,773	1,016,201	1,491,016	444,958
Nonprofit	1,881,180	705,333	176,493	742,624	256,730	881,826	999,354	1,447,957	433,223
For-profit	54,794	30,816	7,131	12,243	4,604	37,947	16,847	43,059	11,735
2-year	5,013,093	898,938	1,303,194	970,330	1,840,631	2,202,132	2,810,961	1,869,268	3,143,825
Public	4,608,511	775,961	1,246,386	800,729	1,785,435	2,022,347	2,586,164	1,576,690	3,031,821
Private	404,582	122,977	56,808	169,601	55,196	179,785	224,797	292,578	112,004
Nonprofit	170,362	47,576	17,199	72,127	33,460	64,775	105,587	119,703	50,659
For-profit	234,220	75,401	39,609	97,474	21,736	115,010	119,210	172,875	61,345
Less-than-two year	1,002,316	445,780	--	556,537	--	445,780	556,537	1,002,316	--
Public	160,211	82,498	--	77,713	--	82,498	77,713	160,211	--
Private	842,105	363,282	--	478,824	--	363,282	478,824	842,105	--
Nonprofit	85,835	43,702	--	42,133	--	43,702	42,133	85,835	--
For-profit	756,270	319,580	--	436,691	--	319,580	436,691	756,270	--

-- Enrollment data at less-than-2-year institutions were not collected by attendance status. All students were counted as full time. These data will be collected beginning in Fall 1989.
Note--Details may not add to the totals, due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986.

Appendix Table 5.--Number and percentage of institutions responding to the Fall Enrollment survey, by type of institution and State: 50 States and D.C., fall 1986

State	All institutions				Higher education institutions*				Other postsecondary institutions			
	Respondents	Non-Respondents	Total	Percent Responding	Respondents	Non-Respondents	Total	Percent Responding	Respondents	Non-Respondents	Total	Percent Responding
U.S. and outlying areas	5,435	1,467	6,902	78.7	3,324	244	3,568	93.2	2,111	1,223	3,334	63.3
Alabama	105	14	119	88.2	90	0	90	100.0	15	14	29	51.7
Alaska	31	9	40	77.5	16	0	16	100.0	15	9	24	62.5
Arizona	60	17	77	77.9	27	6	33	81.8	33	11	44	75.0
Arkansas	80	16	96	83.3	33	2	35	94.3	47	14	61	77.0
California	474	292	766	61.9	269	35	304	88.5	205	257	462	44.4
Colorado	78	28	106	73.6	44	9	53	83.0	34	19	53	64.2
Connecticut	88	29	117	75.2	49	1	50	98.0	39	28	67	58.2
Delaware	14	3	17	82.4	9	0	9	100.0	5	3	8	62.5
District of Columbia	32	2	34	94.1	18	0	18	100.0	14	2	16	87.5
Florida	168	89	257	65.4	79	13	92	85.9	89	76	165	53.9
Georgia	125	28	153	81.7	72	7	79	91.1	53	21	74	71.6
Hawaii	20	6	26	76.9	12	1	13	92.3	8	5	13	61.5
Idaho	23	0	23	100.0	11	0	11	100.0	12	0	12	100.0
Illinois	262	58	320	81.9	163	0	163	100.0	99	58	157	63.1
Indiana	124	36	160	77.5	70	6	76	92.1	54	30	84	64.3
Iowa	76	31	107	71.0	56	9	65	86.2	20	22	42	47.6
Kansas	71	20	91	78.0	45	9	54	83.3	26	11	37	70.3
Kentucky	87	18	105	82.9	57	2	59	96.6	30	16	46	65.2
Louisiana	103	29	132	78.0	30	2	32	93.8	73	27	100	73.0
Maine	43	6	49	87.8	32	0	32	100.0	11	6	17	64.7
Maryland	85	18	103	82.5	57	1	58	98.3	28	17	45	62.2
Massachusetts	185	30	215	86.0	118	3	121	97.5	67	27	94	71.3
Michigan	158	46	204	77.5	100	0	100	100.0	58	46	104	55.8
Minnesota	124	28	152	81.6	68	6	74	91.9	56	22	78	71.8
Mississippi	60	6	66	90.9	49	1	50	98.0	11	5	16	68.8
Missouri	131	40	171	76.6	84	11	95	88.4	47	29	76	61.8
Montana	32	3	35	91.4	14	3	17	82.4	18	0	18	100.0
Nebraska	55	9	64	85.9	38	0	38	100.0	17	9	26	65.4
Nevada	18	6	24	75.0	8	2	10	80.0	10	4	14	71.4
New Hampshire	36	5	41	87.8	29	4	33	87.9	7	1	8	87.5
New Jersey	133	31	164	81.1	60	2	62	96.8	73	29	102	71.6
New Mexico	36	11	47	76.6	24	0	24	100.0	12	11	23	52.2
New York	403	102	505	79.8	287	37	324	88.6	116	65	181	64.1
North Carolina	141	14	155	91.0	125	2	127	98.4	16	12	28	57.1
North Dakota	31	1	32	96.9	19	0	19	100.0	12	1	13	92.3
Ohio	225	126	351	64.1	121	32	153	79.1	104	94	198	52.5
Oklahoma	67	1	68	98.5	45	0	45	100.0	22	1	23	95.7
Oregon	75	10	85	88.2	45	0	45	100.0	30	10	40	75.0
Pennsylvania	337	73	410	82.2	209	6	215	97.2	128	67	195	65.6
Rhode Island	20	1	21	95.2	12	0	12	100.0	8	1	9	88.9
South Carolina	73	10	83	88.0	60	3	63	95.2	13	7	20	65.0
South Dakota	27	7	34	79.4	17	2	19	89.5	10	5	15	66.7
Tennessee	142	16	158	89.9	81	5	86	94.2	61	11	72	84.7
Texas	267	43	310	86.1	164	4	168	97.6	103	39	142	72.5
Utah	23	9	32	71.9	11	3	14	78.6	12	6	18	66.7
Vermont	29	1	30	96.7	21	1	22	95.5	8	0	8	100.0
Virginia	137	17	154	89.0	74	2	76	97.4	63	15	78	80.8
Washington	79	14	93	84.9	52	1	53	98.1	27	13	40	67.5
West Virginia	52	11	63	82.5	27	2	29	93.1	25	9	34	73.5
Wisconsin	95	23	118	80.5	57	7	64	89.1	38	16	54	70.4
Wyoming	13	1	14	92.9	9	0	9	100.0	4	1	5	80.0
American Samoa	0	1	1	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	0	0	0	--
No. Mariannas	1	0	1	100.0	1	0	1	100.0	0	0	0	--
Guam	2	0	2	100.0	2	0	2	100.0	0	0	0	--
Puerto Rico	76	21	97	78.4	51	0	51	100.0	25	21	46	54.3
Trust Territories	1	1	2	50.0	1	1	2	50.0	0	0	0	--
Virgin Islands	2	0	2	100.0	2	0	2	100.0	0	0	0	--

--Not applicable.
*Higher education institutions are accredited by an agency recognized by the Secretary of Education.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986.

Appendix Table 6.--Number and percentage of enrollment represented by institutions responding to the Fall Enrollment survey, by type of institution and State: 50 States and D.C., fall 1986

State	All institutions			Higher education institutions*			Other postsecondary institutions		
	Responding institutions	All institutions	Percent Responding	Responding institutions	All institutions	Percent Responding	Responding institutions	All institutions	Percent Responding
U.S. and outlying areas	13,641,306	14,117,869	96.6	12,420,469	12,682,407	97.9	1,220,837	1,435,462	85.0
Alabama	221,075	225,234	98.2	216,060	216,060	100.0	5,015	9,174	54.7
Alaska	36,818	38,151	96.5	27,492	27,492	100.0	9,326	10,659	87.5
Arizona	239,376	255,433	93.7	212,101	226,597	93.6	27,275	28,836	94.6
Arkansas	103,757	106,311	97.6	78,117	79,182	98.7	25,640	27,129	94.5
California	1,905,999	2,012,254	94.7	1,710,928	1,733,554	98.7	195,071	278,700	70.0
Colorado	183,208	201,344	91.0	165,788	181,907	91.1	17,420	19,437	89.6
Connecticut	172,106	172,484	99.8	159,007	159,040	100.0	13,099	13,444	97.4
Delaware	35,568	36,340	97.9	33,895	33,895	100.0	1,673	2,445	68.4
District of Columbia	81,695	81,695	100.0	77,652	77,652	100.0	4,043	4,043	100.0
Florida	571,965	593,433	96.4	473,720	483,964	97.9	98,245	109,469	89.7
Georgia	274,870	283,339	97.0	191,479	195,123	98.1	83,391	88,216	94.5
Hawaii	54,136	56,890	95.2	50,159	51,696	97.0	3,977	5,194	76.6
Idaho	46,751	46,751	100.0	45,260	45,260	100.0	1,491	1,491	100.0
Illinois	761,661	763,602	99.7	692,092	692,092	100.0	69,569	71,510	97.3
Indiana	259,480	267,086	97.2	244,722	250,185	97.8	14,758	16,901	87.3
Iowa	151,396	164,615	92.0	145,318	155,369	93.5	6,078	9,246	65.7
Kansas	151,781	166,851	91.0	130,651	143,311	91.2	21,130	23,540	89.8
Kentucky	155,674	158,396	98.3	143,265	144,562	99.1	12,409	13,834	89.7
Louisiana	208,905	214,874	97.2	169,439	171,344	98.9	39,465	43,530	90.7
Maine	47,704	48,035	99.3	46,230	46,230	100.0	1,474	1,805	81.7
Maryland	244,545	245,139	99.8	238,403	238,880	99.8	6,142	6,259	98.1
Massachusetts	447,436	459,683	97.3	408,631	417,562	97.9	38,805	42,121	92.1
Michigan	543,048	546,254	99.4	520,428	520,428	100.0	22,620	25,826	87.6
Minnesota	244,690	256,003	95.6	220,025	226,558	97.1	24,665	29,445	83.7
Mississippi	102,545	103,851	98.7	101,041	101,104	99.9	1,504	2,747	54.7
Missouri	256,483	262,202	97.8	243,238	246,185	98.8	13,245	16,017	82.7
Montana	37,620	38,006	99.0	34,852	35,238	98.9	2,768	2,768	100.0
Nebraska	105,017	105,578	99.5	100,401	100,401	100.0	4,616	5,177	89.2
Nevada	53,250	53,556	99.4	46,609	46,796	99.6	6,641	6,760	98.2
New Hampshire	47,506	55,641	85.4	45,810	53,886	85.0	1,696	1,755	96.6
New Jersey	323,440	326,126	99.2	293,532	295,353	99.4	29,908	30,773	97.2
New Mexico	82,938	83,672	99.1	80,271	80,271	100.0	2,667	3,401	78.4
New York	1,074,600	1,105,612	97.2	999,713	1,014,497	98.5	74,887	91,115	82.2
North Carolina	324,195	327,724	98.9	322,050	322,979	99.7	2,145	4,745	45.2
North Dakota	42,788	42,794	100.0	37,309	37,309	100.0	5,479	5,485	99.9
Ohio	465,459	564,826	82.4	430,675	521,318	82.6	34,784	43,508	79.9
Oklahoma	180,584	180,957	99.8	170,840	170,840	100.0	9,744	10,117	96.3
Oregon	156,837	157,578	99.5	144,801	144,801	100.0	12,036	12,777	94.2
Pennsylvania	595,415	607,834	98.0	542,388	545,924	99.4	53,027	61,910	85.7
Rhode Island	73,682	73,745	99.9	69,572	69,572	100.0	4,110	4,173	98.5
South Carolina	137,266	141,752	96.8	131,299	134,115	97.9	5,967	7,637	78.1
South Dakota	32,396	32,931	98.4	30,448	30,935	98.4	1,948	1,996	97.6
Tennessee	218,953	222,481	98.4	194,584	197,069	98.7	24,369	25,412	95.9
Texas	862,180	870,643	99.0	772,630	776,019	99.6	89,550	94,624	94.6
Utah	110,045	114,856	95.8	104,722	106,213	98.6	5,323	8,643	61.6
Vermont	33,837	34,218	98.9	32,079	32,460	98.8	1,758	1,758	100.0
Virginia	335,989	340,356	98.7	306,400	308,318	99.4	29,589	32,038	92.4
Washington	266,136	279,883	95.1	242,298	242,450	99.9	23,838	37,433	63.7
West Virginia	79,438	81,579	97.4	75,143	76,781	97.9	4,295	4,798	89.5
Wisconsin	292,193	299,755	97.5	278,147	283,653	98.1	14,046	16,102	87.2
Wyoming	24,861	24,897	99.9	24,357	24,357	100.0	504	540	93.3
American Samoa	0	759	0.0	0	759	0.0	0	0	--
No. Mariannas	514	514	100.0	514	514	100.0	0	0	--
Guam	4,477	4,477	100.0	4,477	4,477	100.0	0	0	--
Puerto Rico	174,192	175,580	99.2	156,580	156,580	100.0	17,612	19,000	92.7
Trust Territories	332	795	41.8	332	795	41.8	0	0	--
Virgin Islands	2,495	2,495	100.0	2,495	2,495	100.0	0	0	--

--Not applicable.
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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment survey, 1986.